

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY.) THE TIMES COMPANY. STILSON HUTCHINS, President.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, THE HUTCHINS BUILDING. Corner Tenth and D Streets Northwest EURCRIPTION RATES. ONTHLY BY CARRIER:

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TRIEFRONE | Editorial Rooms | Editorial Rooms | Business Office | Circulation Department ... CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The circulation of THE TIMES for the week ended Oct. 8, 1898, was as follows: Sunday, October 2. 20,100 Monday, October 3 46,136 Tuesday, October 4. 46,168 Wednesday, October 5 46,145 Thursday, October 6 46.086 Friday, October 7 46.485 Saturday, October 8 46.067

Daily average (Sunday, 20,100, excepted) 46.131

THE TIMES to all its editions, Morning, Even ing and Sunday, will be mailed to one address for FIFTY CENTS per month. Addresses changed as often as desired.

Braders of THE TIMES who may at any time be unable to procure copies of it at any newswill confer a favor upon the management by send ing to this office information of the fact.

THE TIMES should be torsely and plainly written and must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Rejected communicutions will not be preserved, and only mansacripts of obvious importance will be returned to their authors.

The Advertisers' Guarantee Company, of Chiexaminers, proven and attested the circulation of THE TIMES, Washington, D. C. The daily average PAID circulation for the month of Au-

gust, 1888, was 46,020 copies.

This is GUARANTEED to the advertisers of the country by a BOND of \$50,000 in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, deposited with the Northwestern National Bank, of Chicago. ADVERTISERS' GUARANTEE COMPANY, By J. R. MASON, President.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER II, 1898.

Neither Miles Nor Roosevelt.

The newspaper press-or so much of It as is not in the bonds of partisanship and compelled to place party success above mere justice and the future welfare of the army-has come to the view of The Times as to the purpose of the public, too, has reached the same point. Its work is exactly of the kind of the scandals, and its work is virtual. the proceedings, receiving only so much the workingman. the adited name or the Cor sion chose to give out.

papers to get Colonel Roosevelt's official report before the Commission and are enough to expose the character and aim of the Commission. Captain Howell, according to Mr. Hawthorne, distinctly stated that it was the plan to examine all the higher officials and then descend to subordinates. The examination has descended to colonels. and the body is about ready for its junket to the camping grounds, but neither General Miles nor Colonel Roosevelt has been invited to appear. Everybody knows why. There can be no mistake about it. It would have been easy to get General Miles on the stand. He was here and had time to give to the business. Hereafter, as the Commission meant it should be, it will be inconvenient to examine him. Even the most organic of Republican newspapers have ceased to speak seriously of the farce.

The Vellow Fever Panic.

That the white people of Mississippi should become the victims of a yellow fever panic is not to be wondered at. With the memory of virulent epidemics that carried away a large percentage of those who remained at home, either through necessity or courage, and of the helplessness of the physicians under the ravages of the disease, the only rational course that presents itself is flight. Once their fears find voice panic is inevitable, and all the highest qualities of the civilized man give way be fore the terror. There is excuse enough for the masses of the people who have only themselves to consider; though when it comes to driving people away from their towns without regard to their harmlessness, it is reprehensible beyond description. It is recalled that a number of physicians, members of health boards, were not permitted to pass through a town on a fast train to keep an appointment with other health officers at a station far away.

But while we can feel only sorrow for the people whose terror causes more acute suffering than any physical pain could, it is hard to find words strong enough to characterize the utter cow ardice of the despicable governor and some other officers of the State. The governor fied from Jackson, the capital before a majority of its citizens had become panic-stricken. Indeed, his example did more than anything else to terrorize the community. He sought his own home, taking his family with him. Here his neighbors were so disgusted by his cowardly course that they adopted a resolution ordering him and his family out of town. Later they allowed his family to remain, but refused to permit so shameless a creature As a matter of fact, it would not be

the last epidemic.

Even this failed to light a spark of manliness in his white liver. He sneaked out of the place and fled to the The story of this man's conduct is almost incredible, and the reader wonders how so contemptible a being could ever have become the chief executive of the State. His presence at Jackson was necessary to promote movements for checking the ravages of the disease. The physicians urged him to place himself in telephone or telegraphic communication with the capital, but even this he refused to do. As long as he is within the borders of the State no other official can act in his stead. We do not think the case has a parallel in history. That a man should not have enough pride and self-respect to meet death, if necessary, rather than display so craven a spirit before all

the world is incomprehensible, In New Orleans the people have exhibited great self-restraint. The newspapers, while not encouraging rash exposure, have pointed out the fact that the disease this year is of a particularly mild type, and that under rational treatment and exemption from panic the mortality must be low. It is the overmastering fear that kills most of those who are reported as the victims of fever. It is probable that the epi demic will extend its field until there is a frost, which can hardly be expected for two months, but there is no reason to apprehend an increase in virulence.

The Labor Charges Against Congressman Babcock.

The Times has lately been made use of by persons who have been aggrieved by something that Congressman Babcock of Wisconsin has either done or declined to do to give publicity to a series of charges brought against him in the interests of certain labor organizations at the Capital, and we take the first opportunity presented to us of setting both him and ourselves right.

Mr. Babcock, as chairman of the District of Columbia Committee in the House, is brought into close relation with the many semi-public District organizations which are under the sole control of Congress. It is his duty to isten to their requirements, and, if easonable and just, to promote them, They have no other tribunal before which to appear. They can do nothing without Congressional permission, and for Congress to decline or neglect to act in their behalf is equivalent to a desion against them.

Politics and personality apart, we can say for Mr. Babcock that he has been as fair and considerate a man as has ever held the position of chairman of District Committee, We have known several instances when, without the exercise of the slightest outside influence or "pull," he has prepared, adcocated and secured necessary legislation for District interests that stood in need of it. Nor have we so much as heard of a single instance in which he has abused his power by either attack

Mr Babcock has also been a consist. ent and wise friend of the laboring classes of the District, and instead of repreaching him for what he has not done they should be grateful to him for

what he has done. It was by his resolute action that the Belt street railroad employes were se-Alger Relief Commission. The general cured their many thousands of dollars of back wages, and it was largely due to him that the Industrial Commission suggested by Secretary Aiger's request, legislation, so earnestly demanded by which did not include an investigation the labor classes, was passed. Becaushe would not insist that a number of ly done. Comments on the daily efforts discharged employes should be reinstatto exclude everything that could re- ed before he would allow his committee flect on the efficiency of the War De- to consider a measure authorizing the partment would have been absurd, and 'extension of the tracks of the Metropolno newspaper has attempted to make itan Railroad is a very feeble basis for them. The press and the public have such accusations as have been sent out been denied any accurate knowledge of against him-that he is an enemy of

readers how thoroughly and practically The only matter of present interest is it is identified with the interests of the the fallure of every effort of the news- masses. It surrenders nothing, it compromises nothing, but it is always deermined to be fair, and will not be the refusal of the body to call General | made wittingly the instrument of in-Miles as a witness. These two things justice, as it would be if it allowed its columns to be used and its name to be quoted as authority for the charge that Mr. Babcock is a tool or an instrument under the control of District monop lists and corporations. What they have a right to ask for he is honest enough to give, or at least to present to Congress and properly advocate, and for

this he is entitled to praise, not blame, The desirability of seeing his place filled by a Democrat will not induce us to bear false witness against him or affew it to be borne in our name.

While it is entirely reasonable to think France must back down from her position m the Fashoda matter, war talk might be very useful in preventing the forty thousand idle workmen in Paris from erecting barricades and fighting the sol-

Spain, if we are to accept her own reports, is rapidly solving the insurgent problem in the Philippines by killing off the insurgents. However, we happen to know that accounts of battles that come by way of Madrid are not always strict ly accurate.

What a stupid idea it was of the Fortyseventh New York that after so much criticism of the War Department's neglect there should be a repetition of the transport scandal. This regiment, which had gone hungry for sixteen hours, was placed on a transport for Porto Rico without provisions. It is because there has been so much talk of the defective service that the evils continue. For, in the face of the exposures, Secretary Alger has given his approval to inefficient and careless officials, and the President has stood by Secretary Alger. Why should the subordinates be any more careful since their carclessness is defended by the head of the department?

The bad influence of the Alger Relief mission was apparent in the attempt to carry on the divorce discussion in the Episcopal convention behind locked doors. The public disgust with the Commission's course, however, proved still stronger and the convention declined to follow so bad an example.

A statement of doubtful authenticity from Paris says Spain estimates the damage she received from America in the war as six hundred million dollars. This is supposed to include the loss not only of Cuba and Porto Rico but also of the Philippines, and if we will give a check for the amount she will let the whole in sular business slide.

It is said that Senator Quay will no be brought to trial before the elections

as himself to be within their sight. | practicable to effect a trial in so short a time, and the report that he is using every means to do it is received with caution. However, as there is supposed to be a political basis for the case, he has a right to be cunning as well as his

> It still appears that the peace celebrations were premature. Spain has an army of more than a hundred thousand in Cuba who have never seen an American oldier, under a commander who has an exalted opinion of himself and his troops. If Spain is determined not to cede the Philippines as long as there is a hope of holding them or a prospect of the intervention of other powers, her sound policy uld be to refuse to evacuate Cuba un til a peace treaty is signed. This is said to be her present idea. More and more there seems cause to regret our failure to expedite the evacuation of the island under the terms of the protocol.

The Alger Relief Commission did not object to so much of Commissary Gallegher's statement as showed the incompetence of two civilian officials in Cuba. It is a reasonable inference that these particular officials were not directly appointed by the Secretary of War.

EQUALITY IN SALVATION. Are City Churches for the Rich and Not the Poor!

To the Editor of The Times: On Sunday afternoon I visited Epiph-any Church to listen to addresses by missionaries of the Episcopal convocation. Near me sat a woman was con-spicuous only because she was perhaps the shabbiest dressed person in the edi-fice. As the church filled rapidly I no-ticed the pew she occupied was scrupu-lously avoided by the gathering multitude, aside from imperious looks that were now and then directed at the hum-ble creature who sat there so quietly and patiently. (I shall here refrain from decribing the beauty which this woman would have possessed had not the lines of care shown so plainly, and had not her body been bent by poverty's relentless hand—that will do for the sentimentalist;

the point at issue is a practical question.) After the rustle of silks and the state-y tread of broadcloth suits had been in vidence for thirty minutes a busy time arrived for the ushers, and the seating city of the church was taxed to its nost to accommodate the vast throng, 'ength an usher conducted a fashion-y-dressed woman to the pew occupied the poor woman in question, but when the beheld the pale face and coarse rat-ent of her less fortunate sister, she taightly turned and crowded into a pew cross the aisle. Let us hope that the usic of the choir which floated through the dim arcades and out on the sunset glow tempered the insult which the poor woman must have left most keenly. Judged by her apparel the fashiomablydressed woman might have been regarded as a well-bred person, but her unseemly conduct failed to establish this conviction. There was ample room in the pew for both, but the petted child of for-

une could not seek inspiration in the ame atmosphere with one whose tired eet had trod the jagged road of want. This episode made an impression upor me for the reason that it confirms in my mind a theory that I have always adher ed to: That is, the person who seeks saltion in the average city church withit being encased in a tallor-made suit makes a mistake. It were better for such a person to sock divine grace by the aid of a tailow dip, or commune with the stars through a garret window than sacrifice his courage sans peur by rubng up against the world. If certain hurchgoers of this city would cultivate be quality of being polite, they would upplement the work of the clergymen a advancing the cause of Christianity. not this, they might provide the elves with an automatic arrangement by which their spinal columns would be nade to yield at the proper time. And inally if they should endeavor to cultivate some of the simplicity which beautified the existence here of the lowly Nazarene they would carry out His plan of salvation to better advantage, and they would then appear brighter and better

Austrin's Banshee

to the less fortunate.

OBERVER.

sat when a catastrophe threatens one of the numbers of the Hapsburg family a white lade up-cars in the halls of the Schembrum castle. In hite ghost was seen in 1807, before the tragical eath of Emperor Maximilian, brother-inlady rosming about the castle,

Evil Politicians.

(From the Boston Traveser,)
is a regrettable fact that in some States
malfrasance of a politician and offic-holder,
cially if he be very prominent, is looked
a rather in the light of a peccadilla than as
the control of the beautiful to book the
control of the c to place, the opinion of the average individual appearing to be that he is no worse than his fel-tows, and that he would not be checked in his matter were it not for political jealousies.

(From the Scranton Truth.) (From the Scranton Truth.)

Some one with a mathematical or inquisitive turn of mind publishes an inquisity as to what has become of the old copper coins. There are, he says, 199,600,000 old copper pennies somewhere, never returned to the Treasury. Also 800,000 of the old half-cent coinage. Likewise, four and a half-millions of the bronze 2-cent coinage. Doubtless they are somewhere; possibly in company with the lost millions and trillions of pins.

The Methodist Church

(From the Lancaster Examiner.)

The Methodists by large majorities are voting at their conferences this Fall for the equal representation of laymen. This will be a notable departure if carried, but the followers of John Wesley are never seared by precedent. There is no more progressive church in the country than the Methodist organization, either in point of liberal (From the Laneaster Examiner.) ducation or the breadening of its dogmatic faith

(From Life.) Eight Long Miles to Siboney.

It's eight long miles to Siboney— You've got to walk or He; For there's them that's wounded worse In the carts that's jolting by—
The carts that's jolting by—good Lord!
Packed full of lattered men.
And I guest their girls won't know them
If they see them home again.

It's eight long miles to Siboney— And the road ain't of the best. That's far enough, God knows, between A strong man and his rest! But when you've fought through hell all

And your wounds is stiff and sore, Why, you've had your fill of hard-hips, And you don't want any more.

We're human ammunition,
And we're spent like shot or shell—
But we're winning for the Government,
And they'd ought to treat us we.l.
But maybe they gets reckless,
And they goes it kind of blind,
For they knows there's plenty more like
That's pressing un behind.

Oh, Uncle Sam! we take your pay, And, we'd better work than talk— But it's eight long miles to Silsoney, And wounded has to walk. For we ain't afraid to die But take care of those that's burted now,

And they'll serve you by and by.

-Caroline Duer, in Collier's Weekly.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

There is to be opened in Washington a headquarters (for the Panama Canal Company, to influence Congress. Maurice Hutin, the director general, is on his way from Paris. He will bring the reports of three engineering commissions. The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"The promptors of the Panama canal assert that they will complete the cut within the next eight years. They say that all the difficult engineering prob-iems have been spived, and that they will be able to secure in France all the money necessary to carry the project to a successful termination. They assert, further, that they will finish the canal regardless of any action which Congress may take with reference to the Nicaragua Canal. They are confident that if Congress decided to build the latter they can finish their canal at least five or six years before the former is ready for commerce, and that during that period interoceanic trade will be fully establish-ed on their route, and that once estab-lished shipping will find no inducement to change from their route to the Nis araguan, because the latter is to be 174 miles in length, against forty-six miles, which is to be the length of the Panama

"Mr. Hutin's reports were made by the international engineering commission, which returned from its investigation of the canal and its proposed route in Pan-ama early in the summer. Among the members of his commission were Herr Foulcher, chief engineer of the Kiel ship canal; Alphonse Fteley, chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, and Henry L. Abbot, United States army engineer

corps, retired.
"The report of this commission is said to deal with each of the complex engineering problems involved, and that it will an mounce that more than two-fifths of the work is actually completed, and that the cut can be finished at a cost of about \$190,-690,000. The commissioners advocate the abandonment of the De Lesseps plan in constructing the central divide on the sea level, and advise the construction of from four to six locks, one on each side of the divide. The report says that for the pres-ent, at least, the De Lesseps plan is impracticable and visionary.

"In regard to the constant caving in of sand and mud in the Culebra cut, near the center of the line, the commission finds that this is due to the heavy rains and also to the fact that the engineers who were in charge of the De Lesseps plan failed to make any provisions whatever for draining the territory through which the canal is to be cut. The report says further, that the cut has already par through the strata of soft clay and that the commissioners have found by boring that the material changes to a hard rock.

"The report also treats extensively of the third problem, which the company has been unable to solve as yet. This is the frequent floods caused by the overflowing of the Chagres River, which wash away the transfers rever, which wash away the work on the Atlantic slope. The com-missioners flops to control these floods in the future by building a big dam which will hold the water in check and at the same time furnish water for the locks, as well as for the hydrautte power to erate them and the machinery to run the dynamo which will generate the elec-tricity for highting the banks along the canal."

MADRID AWAKES.

The London correspondent of the New York Times, Harold Frederic, notes the sudden awakening of Madrid to the results of the war. He writes: "My private advices from Madrid show how far that city is from the centers of plain intelli-gence. This week it suddenly dawned on the government officials there that the talk of the Americans occupying certainly a part, and possibly the whole, of the Philippines, was no mere theorizing, but rampianes, was he mere theorizing, out the foreshadowing of what threatens to be a hard fact. As filtered through the distorted media of the Madrid press, Gen. Merritts remarks and Admiral Dewy's dispatch have caused the greatest con-

Living in a dreamland, which is as far as cossible removed from the history which active Western men are fast making round them, the Spaniards have up to this week honestly believed they would, after the necessary floods of diplomatic verbiage, walk back into Manila, from which the American lodgers would be soon forced by the sentiment of Europe to de-To those who have not watched tined to be brusque, indeed, and not with out an angry protest from the shocked

"I understand that Sagasta pretends credulity.

that the question of the cession of the "When the news was confirmed, two days later," he wrote, "I was the biggest the jurisdiction of the Paris Commission man in Hongkong. My chest went out a flut if this be true. Sagasta must be dreaming still. My advices from Rome You should have seen me strut, and everyone in Hongkong touched his hat to Pone in the matter of the disposal of the Matter of the Matter of the disposal of the Matter of the disposal of the Matter of the Matter of the disposal of the Matter religious orders and church property in the Philippines, but these are, perhaps, too early days to discuss such matters."

A STRANGE BR.

In Eastern Siberia.

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(From the Chicago Record.)

Admiral A — had appeared to me in the role of the cood Samaritan. He had sayed me from the wretchedness of my botel ashore, writes Stephen Boreal in Harper's. He had placed his luxurious cabins, and even his bath—for there are no baths in Viadivestok—entirely at my service, and he had opened up to me every source of information and avenue of investigation which I had prepared to find closed against me.

Under the guidance of Lieut. S — I was taken up every built in and around Viadivestok. A demand was made upon me to photograph every gun and every batter about the place. When exhauted nature could and would transp no more I was placed bodily upon active little Cossack penirs and carried up to the highest heights. When even these active quadrupeds could elimb to farther the licetenant would cry out: "Smirno"—"attention, little brothers"—and I was carried up to the very highest pinnacle of the fortrees upon the head backs of the sturdy Russian soldiers. Every gun had to be photographed; for these were the admiral's orders, and an admiral having iventy men-of-war and a bathtub at his dispo al was not a man to be triffed with. I focused them one and all, though I was provident with my photographic material and neglected to change the plate; so I have one photograph of all the guns that command the entrance to the Gibraltar of the Pacific.

Poor Lo.

(From the Lancaster Examiner.) (From the Lancaster Examiner.)
It is neither Christian nor charitable to say there is no good Indian but a dead one. It is true he is doomed, but to knock him from post to pillar and expect him to show mone of the resentment common to humanity is asking to much. While law and order must be maintained, still we must condemn that injustice which provoves disorder. While we doubt very much if the Indian can be made a wholly civilized being, it is high time to recognize the fact that he has rights the white man should respect, but seldom does.

(From the Chicago News.)

"My dear," said Mrs. Richleigh to her daughter the other evening after young Woodby had departed, "how in the world did your hair become so disarranged?"

"Why, mamma," replied the quick-witted mis. "I guess it must be from shaking my head so much when Mr, Woodby was trying to coax me to say you." And the mother suddenly remembered that she ad once been a girl herself.

(From the Chicago News.)

Mrs. Suburban—I'm afraid to stay here alone all day. So many tramps have been seen around this part of town lately.

Mr. Suburban—Well, if any of them comes to the house get rid of him the best way you can.

Mrs. Suburban—But suppose they decline to leave? (From Life.) Mr. Suburban-Oh, well, if the worst comes to the worst, just ask them in and give them some of your angel cake—then telephone for the under-

An Old Prediction. (From the Chicago Chronicle.)

The poet Kesis wrate to his brother George in Kentucky in ISIS as follows:

"Russia may spread her conquest even to China; I think it a very likely thing that China itse'f may fall. Turkey certainly will. Meanwhile European north Bussia will hold its horns against the rest of Europe, intriguing constantly with France,"

WASHINGTON ALLEYS.

Katherine Hosmer contributes to Municipal Afairs a statement of "What Women Have Done in Washington's City Affairs." In her article she treats of the alleys and alley dwellings which contain almost exclusively negroes and

mulattos. She says: "Seven out of the thirteen are blind alleys, no thoroughfares. They form a cul-de-sac, winding and turning in the middle of blocks of buildings, and undiscoverable almost, except by the initiated, Twenty of the houses under discussion front on open alleys, the frontage of one is not reported, and twenty-nine front on blind alleys. In other words, 58 per cent of these dwellings are hidden away in the rear of other structures, with only one approach, and that sometimes disguised. The buildings are difficult, even dangerous of access, off the policeman's beat, laylting lawiessness and crime. "Keep in mind this picture of the en-

vironment of Washington alley homes. Winding, shut-in, dark damp lanes, such as the notorious Willowtree, near Fourand-a-half Street southwest, closely built up with two opposing rows of shai-low brick or frame dwellings, fronting each other at a distance of from ten to thirty feet. These in turn, without side entilation, back up against the rear of ther buildings; indeed, in many cases, ther privies. The alleyway—sole thorughfare-is frequently clogged with refuse and garbage. A number of the other houses are out of repair—old, tum-ble-down structures, ill adapted to modern conditions, an evil survivor, and needing so much done to them that pracically the best disposition to make of hom would be total destruction. In thir-y-eight out of fifty houses, no water in kitchen; in many, no hydrant even in the yard; the yard itself cramped and in twenty-four cases diminished by a privy; and usually without an outlet to the alley. The picture once fixed upon

the imagination, we can better judge concerning the relative fairness of the rentals that prevail.
"One conclusion, at least, is evident, that rents in these alleys are dear, considering the accommodations and envisidering the accommodations and envisions." ronment. Moreover, the moral consequences of such narrow quarters are often disastrous. Crowded sleeping rooms contribute to vice and indecency. Indeed, crowding goes on to an extent not ac-knowledged to the canvasser by the tenants. At night these poor roofs shelter many more people than are here reported; for this society's agent can do no more than give the statement of witness-es far from disinterested-in fact, deep-ly concerned, from their point of view, to make a good showing, to present a clean bill of health and morals. I have no doubt that lodgers are harbored in these illeys whose presence, for many reasons not creditable to the occupants, is always concealed. The confessed facts are startling enough. We have here accounts of seven persons living in two rooms, the mother and her sons, twenty-one, seventeen and seven years of age occupying one bedchamber."

SORRY FOR DEWEY.

The Omaha Bee relates that Gen. E. S. Johnson, of San Francisco, received from Hongkong a letter from a friend telling of the feeling in naval circles there prior to the departure of Dewey and his fleet for Manila. Gen. Johnson's friend is a member of Hongkong's swellest English club. Dewey and his officers were guests at the club while they were in port. Dewey, with his bluff, hearty and ourspoken manner, was a favorite of all the English officers at Hongkong, as well as the other men at the club

When the commodore of our Asiatic squadron received order to sail, the Englishmen were sincerely sorry for him. The British admiral was outspoken in his sympathy.

"Commodore," said he, at the club, the night before the fleet sailed, "you have my best wishes and sympathy. If you ever meet that fleet they will wipe you off the face of the earth."

Dewey was just a little piqued, but he took the admiral's expression in the spirit

in which it was intended.
"Admiral," he replied, "It the Spaniards wipe me off the face of the earth they will realize that I was once on the earth." When the news of the victory in Manila Bay reached Hongkong It was doubted. (From the New Oricans States.)

Spain from the inside, this appears al. At the club it was poon-poohed as premost incredible, nevertheless it is true.

From that dream the awakening is desthe members were not with the Ameriell known in Austria. The people there believe "Oh, you don't know Dewey," said Gen. Johnson's friend, in answer to their in

A STRANGE BRAIN WOUND.

The hospital records of the recent wa have directed a good deal of attention to the cases of brain wounds from which the nationts survived, and the fact has been set down to the credit of the Mauser bullet. It is well known among surgeons, however, that an injury to the brain from any cause is not necessarily fatal, and an admirable illustration is to be found in the person of a mechanic now employed at one of the foundries of New Orleans, whose case is described in the Times-Democrat.

the Times-Democrat.

He is somewhat sensitive over the mat-ter, so his name need not be mentioned, but the circumstances were these: Some years ago, while working at a lathe in Birmingham, a piece of machinery broke and he was struck on the left side of the head, just above the ear, by a flying bolt. The blow fractured the skull and the iron penetrated the brain itself to a depth of about two inches. The man fell as if shot and lay unconscious for everal weeks.

His death was hourly anticipated, but to the surprise of everybody he regained his senses and slowly recovered. It was found that he had forgotten certain hings, and for a while he had great difficulty in keeping his balance while walk-ing, but this was eventually overcome, and he is at present apparently as well as ever. There is a frightful indention at the place of the injury, but his facul-ties and general health seem to be wholly unimpaired.
"The case is a very remarkable one,

said a surgeon, "and proves that a man may lose a considerable portion of actual brain tissue without being any the worse for the experience

Some of the Six Hundred. (From the New York Tribune.)

(From the New York Tribune.)

The surviving heroes of the Charge of the Light
Brigade will observe the anniversary of the charge
on October 25. An appeal has been issued for
subscriptions to enable the old survivors to commenorate the event. H. Herbert, No. 129 Warwick Read, Kensington, the president of the
fund, says "We should be glad to be able to
pay the whole of the expenses of the e who live
out of London, and are needy and unable to meet
them."

His Answer.

Indignant Father (to sun)—How date you, sir, speak to your brother in that manner? Have you forgetten the words of Seripture, "If a man love not his brother whom he hath seen, how can be ove God whom he hath not seen?"

Son-Yes; and if a man hate not his brothe whom he hath seen, how can he hate the dev whom he hath not seen?

But the old man, greaning, had disappeared.

Didn't Suit,

Minister (to newly wedded pair)—The married state imposes various duties. The hushard must protect the wife, while the wife must follow the hushand withersoreer he goz.

Bride—La, sir, couldn't that he altered in our case? My husband's going to be a country postman.

MR. DOOLEY.

He Shows That He Has a Good Grass on the Indian Question. The insight of Mr. Dooley, who enliv ens the columns of the Chicago Journal, is remarkable. He gets right at the

heart of the Indian trouble: "Gin'ral Sherman was wan ly the smartest men we iver had." said Mr.

Dooley. "He said so manny bright things 'Twas him said: 'War is hell,' an' that's wan iv th' finest sayin's I know annything about, 'War is hell.' 'Tis a thrue wurrud an' a fine sintiment. An' Gin'ral Sherman says: 'Th' on'y good indyun is dead Indyun.' An' that's a good sayin'. too. So, be th' powers, we've started in again to improve th' race, an' if we can get in Gatlin guns enough befure th' winter's snows, we'll tur-rn thim Chippeways into a cimitiry branch iv th' Young Men's Christyan Association, We will so. "Ye see, Hinnissy, th' Indyan is hound fr to give way to th' onward march iv white civilization. I come along an find of Snake-in-His-Gaiters livin quite an dacint in a new frame house. Thinks I: "Tis a shame fr to lave this savage man in possession iv this fine abode an' him not able f'r to vote, an' without a frind on th' polis foorce.'
"So says I: 'Snakes,' I says, 'get along,'

says I, 'I want ye'er house an' ye move out west iv th' thracks an' hole f'r yo'erself,' I says. 'Divvie th' fut will I step out iv this house,' says Snakes. 'I built it an' I have th' law on me side,' he says. 'F'r why should I take Mary Ann, an' Terence an' Honoria, an' Robert Immitt Snakes an' all me little Snak's an' rustle out west iv th' thracks, he says, 'an' beyond th' wather-pipe exinsion, he says. Because, says I, I am th' walkin' dilygats iv white civilization, I says. 'I'm Jist as evilized as you,' says Snakes. 'I wear pants,' he says, 'an' plug hat,' he says. 'Ye might wear tir pairs, says I, 'an' all at wanst,' I says, 'an' ye'd still be a savage,' says I 'an' I'd be civilized,' I says, 'If I hadn't on so much as a bangle bracelet, I says. 'So get out,' says I, 'f'r th' planny movers is utside r-ready to go to wurruk, I says. "Well, Snakes he fires a sthove lid at says I: 'Loot,' I say, 'they'se a dhrunken Indyun not votin' up near th' Mills, an' ot me hang me pitchers on his wall, says I. 'Vile savage,' says th' Loot, 'l'il tache him to rayspict th' rules iv civilization,' he says. An' he takes out a wagoniond an goes afther Snakes. Well, me frind Snakes gives him battle, an knowin' th' premises well he's able to put in a gr-reat light, but afther awhile th y rip him away an' have him in th' pathrol wagon with a man settin' on his head. An' thin he's put undher bonds to keep th' peace, an' they sind him out west iv th' thracks an' I move into th' house an

dhrive me out or Schmartzmeister makes his lunch too sthrong f'r competition, Fil go after Snakes again.
"Th' on'y hope fr th' Indyun is to put
his house on rollers an' keep a team hitched to it, an' whin he sees a white man, ed to it, an whin he sees a white man-to start fr th settin' sun. He's roomei whin he has a cellar. He ought to put all th' plugged dollars that he gets fr'm th' agent an' be pickin' blueberries into rowlin' stock. If he knew anaything about balloons he'd have a chanst we white men. Hinnissy, has all the bal-loons. But, annyhow, he's doomed, as Hogan says; the onward march to the white civilization with morgedges and other modhern improvements is slowly but surely, as Hogan says, chasin him out an' th' last iv him'll be livin' in a divin bell somewhere out in th' Pach-life

lear out th' front an' start a fare bank.

me day whin I get tired or th' Swedes

"Well," said Mr. Hennessey, the stout philanthropist, "I think so, an' thin again. I dinnaw. I don't think we threat thim r-right. If I was th' governmint I'd taken what they got, but I'd say: 'Here, take this tin-dollar bill an' go out an' dhrink | laund ye'ersiif to death.' I'd say. They ought to dian." ave some show."
"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "if ye feel that

way, ye ought to go an' inlist as an Indyun." BISMARCK'S PLUCK.

Anecdotes of the great Bismarck con tinue to be published. Among the recent ones are these by J. P. Grund, in the North American Review: "Motley pays Bismarck the tribute,

the men in the mob recognized him they in wages alone. scowled at him furiously. He at once rode up to the wickedest looking one, asked him civilly for a light for his cigar, thanked him, and received a politic bow in return. When the late John his ambitton, but only stimulated it. Morrissey saw a 'bad man,' a gambler who had threatened to shoot him on sight, standing at the bar of the Grand Union in Saratoga, he walked up to the bar quite close to him, poured our a tumbler of ice water, drank it, and walked out without once looking at the man. 'In a case of that kind,' said John, in the hourse whisper peculiar to him, 'I always think it best to come straight to registered in a local hotel the other day.

was gifted with tremendous physique and a readiness to 'box without the muffle.' He gave a fearful thrashing once in a Berlin beer hall to a man who wantonly insulted him. He himself told me that he received a queer compilment near St. Petersburg from a Russian istvochik or cabman, a very rough fellow, indeed, as they all are. The Prince hired him to take him out of town to a village nearby, naid him with a handsome gratuity and take him out of town to a village nearby, paid him with a handsome gratuity and dismissed him. The man, however, was dissatisfied, remonstrated, and finally Bismarck seized him, turned him around, and with one vigorous kick sent him and with one vigorous kick sent him flying down the entire flight of stairs. The man got up, and, while rubbing him-self, glanced at him, not without admi-ration. 'Is naschi,' he said, 'one of

CURRENT HUMOR.

Adam had his faults, but he never gave Eve 85 and then borrowed 83 of her.—Chicago Rec.rd. Smythen-Poetry is a gift. Rhythm (gloomily) That's what it is. You cannot sell it these days.

Newshoy—Paper, mister? Alex Smrr.—Sorry, ny boy, but I can't reid. Newsboy—Well you an look at the pictures.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Freddie-Manuma, don't you wish it would rain lamonds? Mrs. Rich-No. dear. If it should, copie with money couldn't afford to wear them. Jewelers' Weekly.

I sometimes wish that we were the only people on earth. Mr. Newlywed-Great heavens, don't for-get the cook.-Cleveland Plain Bealer. "Hurley is on the high road to wealth."
"What's he doing?" "Manufacturing souvenly
sullets that were fired during the Santiago cam-uaign."—Philadelphia North American.

Mrs. Newlywed-I know I am selfish, dear, but

"Travel in the Swiss Alps is dangerous," "Yes, t is; I climbed all over the whole place once, and didn't meet a man who could understand that wanted to borrow a dollar." —D trait Free Pre's. "I see that they are going to play golf on Sun-day in Chicago." "Well?" "It doesn't seem quite right to give up Sunday to ordinary sports." "Why, bless your heart, golf isn't a sport."— Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Well, are you going to get it?" was asked of the rural statesman just back from Washington, where he had been with a view to counting an appointive position. "Don't think I am. That there Congressman of our'n was too durind per-lite to me.—Detroit Free Press.

Marker-When you saw me a year ago about life insurance you told me that the company you were with was the best in the world. Insurance Agest—My dear sir, it was at that time, but the company I am now with, having since had the benefit of my services, has of course taken that home away from it.—Roxbury (Mass.) Gancite.

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NOTES OF THE DAY.

The population of Ireland has decreased

After a trial of two sessions daily in the high schools of Cleveland a return has been made to the one-session plan. Miss Zephyr Adler, who is regarded as one of the most beautiful women in Nashville. Tenn. has joined the Salva-

A North Indian tribe embalms its dead by means of honey, placing the bodies of those who die in rudely-shaped troughs filled with honey.

Naval cadets who raised mustaches while serving as junior officers during the Cuban war, says the New York Times, had ten demerits charged up against them when they reported at the Naval Academy on Friday last.

It was formerly compulsory that all persons should be buried in flannel gowns, and there was an act of Parila-ment to that effect, the object of this decree being the benefit of the wool trade. says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Pio Nono bequeathed to the church 50.

000,000 in gold. Lee XIII has almost doub-led that sum, which is deposited among the principal European banks. The Holy See has no debts, what existed having been all paid by the present Pope The Austrian Emperor is said to have made the following remark to the Hungarian premier the other day: "Do not spare me in the matter of work. Henceforth I desire to work harder than ever,

as that is my only source of co A San Francisco character is Capt. Goddard E. D. Diamond, who claims to be 1/2 years old, and gets his living as a book agent. He had passed the century line when he gave up his position as an en-gineer in the big Haldwin hotel in that

has reprinted an interview which Jokal had in 1876 with Bismarck. In it occurs the saying, which at the time was much commented on: "Take away from the Frenchman his cook, his tailor and his laundress, and you will find a red In-

The New York Tribune notes that the Greek papers are very angry because the most precious manuscripts of the Convent of Patmos "have taken," as they ex-press it, "like so many priceless objects, the road for England, having been bought by a greedy Englishman from the stupid monks of the convent."

Sir William Gray, the millionaire shipbuilder, who died recently at his resi-dence, the Cottage, Greatham, West Har-tlepool, some lifty years age kept a lit-tle draper's shop in Old Hartlepool. As lam Russell, of possessing the most un-daunted courage. When the Prussians entered Paris Bismarck saw that when the men in the mob recognized him they

his ambition, but only stin

hoarse whisper peculiar to him. I always think it best to come straight to the front.

"So it was with Bismarck, and John was a hit of a Bismarck in his way; while the Prince in his younger days the Prince in his younger days."

The Cleveland Leader says that a man registered in a local hotel the other day, giving his place of residence as Sleepy Eye, Minn. Half an hour later another was a hit of a Bismarck in his way; while the Prince in his younger days.

heads, N. Y."

Joseph Simon, of Portland, Ore., who has been elected United States Senator by the legislature, is a Jew, says the New York Tribune, and was born in Germany in 1851. He came to this city with his parents when only a year old, and five years later went to Portland. His education was gained in the public Portland in 1872 he was chools of Portland, and in 1872 ! senous of rectains admitted to the bar, having read law in the office of Mitchell & Dolph, both of whom served many years in the United States Senate. Since the financial question has become a leading issue Mr. Si-mon has been an advocate of the gold standard. He is now a member of the law firm of Dolph, Mallory & Simon.

A writer in Cornhill says that the Duke of Wellington could never tell whether his dinner was cooked well or ill. A first-rate chef was in the employment of Lord Seaford, who, not being able to afford to keep the man, prevailed on the Duke of Wellington to engage him. Shortbegged him, with tears in his eyes. to take him back at reduced wages at all. Lord Seaford asked: "Has the Duke been finding fault?" "Oh, no-be is the kindest and most liberal of masters; but I serve him a dinner that v have made Ude or Francatelli burst with envy, and he say nothing: I go out and leave him to dine on a dinner hadly dress-ed by my cook maid, and he say noth-

ing. Dut hurt my feelings, my lord. He Did.

My sweetheart stood before me yeater e'er My sweetheast stood occurs me years and ald: "Now tell me candidly, I puny, Just what you think of my new hat—the gr Ruff round the crown—is it becoming? Say Just what you think—den't tell me that. It looks well on me if it doesn't! Be Fair with me—book at my new hat—is it becoming? Tell the truth to me!"

I looked upon the thing, this way and that— First from one side and then another gazed; it was a womfort I affair—that half I I looked upon its make-up and was direct— Yet I did treat her fairly—told her just. What I read her did wrong about it—then She looked of me a moment with dispute,

And hade the never speak to her ar-Cleveland Pfo